

2014 HINSDALE COUNTY ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN



Contents

PREAMBLE	4
PURPOSE	4
AUTHORITIES.....	4
RECITALS	4
INTERAGENCY COOPERATION	5
Interagency Dispatch Centers	5
Interagency Resources.....	5
Standards.....	5
PREPAREDNESS	5
Protection Planning	5
Protection Areas and Boundaries	5
Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression	5
Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance.....	5
Acquisition of Services	6
Joint Projects and Project Plans	6
Fire Prevention	6
Public Use Restrictions.....	6
Burning Permits.....	7
Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management.....	7
Smoke Management	8
OPERATIONS	8
Fire Notifications.....	8
Boundary Line Fires	8
Response to Wildland Fire.....	8
Special Management Considerations.....	9
Decision Process	9
Cooperation	9
Communication.....	10
Cost efficiency	10
Delegation of Authority	10

Preservation of Evidence.....	10
STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF).....	10
USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES	12
Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies)	12
Training	13
Communication Systems.....	13
Fire Weather Systems	13
Aviation Operations	13
Billing Procedures	14
Cost Recovery.....	15
GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	15
Personnel Policy.....	15
Modification	16
Annual Review	16
Duration of Agreement	16
Previous Agreements Superseded	16
EXHIBIT 1	17
EXHIBIT 2.....	24
EXHIBIT 3.....	26
EXHIBIT 4.....	34
EXHIBIT 5.....	37
EXHIBIT 6.....	41
HINSDALE COUNTY SIGNATURES.....	43
COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL SIGNATURE	43
FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES	44

PREAMBLE

This annual operating plan is prepared pursuant to the Colorado Statewide Wildland Fire Management Annual Operating Plan (Statewide Agreement) and the Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection (State to County Agreement).

PURPOSE

The purpose of this AOP is to set forth standard operating procedures and responsibilities to implement cooperative wildfire protection on all lands within Hinsdale County.

AUTHORITIES

- Colorado Statewide Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement Between:
 - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – COLORADO Agreement Number BLM-MOU-CO-538
 - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE – INTERMOUNTAIN REGION Agreement Number F1249110016
 - BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS – SOUTHWEST REGION (no agreement number)
 - UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE – MOUNTAIN PRAIRIE REGION
 - UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE – ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION Agreement Number 11-FI-11020000-017
- Hinsdale County, Intergovernmental Agreement for Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund, CSFS #108
- Agreement for Cooperative Wildfire Protection in Hinsdale County, CSFS #109

RECITALS

Participants of this AOP include Hinsdale County Sheriff, Hinsdale Board of County Commissioners, Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC), U.S. Forest Service (USFS),

and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). All participants of this AOP agree to coordinate their wildfire protection activities as outlined herein.

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Interagency Dispatch Centers

Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center (MTC), Durango Interagency Dispatch Center (DRC), and Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Center (PBC)

Interagency Resources

See the “Directory of Personnel” section for resource and contact information in **EXHIBIT 1**.

Standards

Prior to dispatch out of local jurisdiction, all resources will meet NWCG standards.

PREPAREDNESS

Protection Planning

Each jurisdictional agency has ultimate responsibility for wildfire protection on its own lands. The County Sheriff is responsible for fire suppression efforts occurring in the unincorporated area of the county outside the boundaries of a fire protection district, or that exceed the capabilities of the fire protection district to control or extinguish.

Protection Areas and Boundaries

The Fire Protection Districts and Ownership Map in **EXHIBIT 2**, reflects ownership and fire suppression responsibility for the purpose of this plan.

Methods of Fire Protection and Suppression

Mutual Aid Fire Protection, The use of the Incident Command System, Common Organizational Structure, Common Terminology, Common Operating Procedures, Known Qualifications of Emergency Personnel.

Reciprocal (Mutual Aid) Fire Assistance

Mutual aid wildfire protection has been established one mile on either side of common boundaries between all signatories to this plan. It is agreed that there should be no delay in initial response pending determination of the precise location of the fire, land ownership, or responsibility.

All parties agree to reciprocal mutual aid assistance throughout the initial attack period that can be up to 24 hours which may end earlier by mutual agreement, and preferably by 11:59 pm for ease in financial accounting of costs incurred. "Initial attack period" is defined as fire suppression from the time of initial report of the fire to the agreed upon termination of mutual aid. The jurisdictional agency should assume responsibility (financial as well as command) for suppression at the earliest possible time.

The non-reimbursable initial attack period will also apply to any local Incident Management Group (IMG) formed to provide overhead fire assistance.

Acquisition of Services

N/A

Joint Projects and Project Plans

If parties to this plan conduct a cooperative prescribed fire, a Cooperative Agreement with a Financial Plan will be established prior to the beginning of implementation of the project.

Fire Prevention

The signatories agree to cooperate in the development and implementation of fire prevention programs.

Public Use Restrictions

The purpose of Fire Restrictions and Closures (Restrictions/Closures) is to reduce the risk of human-caused fires during unusually high fire danger; and for the protection of human life and property. Restrictions/Closures should be considered when weather factors and fuel conditions indicate an increased risk to public safety and firefighting personnel. Restrictions/Closures should be planned for the long-term danger and not change at short-term fluctuations in risk, weather, and fire danger.

Restrictions/Closures impose many limitations on the general public, and therefore should be implemented only after all other prevention measures have been taken. Restrictions/Closures should not be considered the equivalent of a fire prevention program.

Restrictions/Closures procedures should be uniform across administrative and geographic boundaries. Agency Administrators and fire management staff are responsible for coordinating with other agencies including, but not limited to, other federal land management agencies, Division of Fire Prevention and Control, Colorado State Parks, county sheriffs, county emergency managers, and local fire departments. The scope of the Restrictions/Closures will dictate how much coordination is necessary.

Annually, the parties to the Annual Operating Plan shall review and validate the Restrictions/Closures procedures and monitor the previous year's use of the procedures to ensure Restrictions/Closures are implemented consistently. The conditions identified in the Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines should be agreed upon by all fire management

agencies in the county before the onset of fire season and will become part of the Annual Operating Plan.

The planning process for Restrictions/Closures will include a public awareness campaign, keeping the media and public informed of the possibility of Restrictions/Closures. All press releases, description of Restrictions/Closures, and other necessary agency documents will be available in template format before the start of the fire season. Development and issuance of news releases will be coordinated with all agencies for any implementation or rescission of Restrictions/Closures. Public information about Restrictions/Closures must be broad-based, clear, and coordinated.

When the conditions identified in the Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines approach critical levels for an area, fire management staff will make Restriction/Closure recommendations to Agency Administrators. Agency Administrators and fire management staff will be responsible for monitoring these conditions.

Each agency must write their own Fire Prevention Order which authorizes the Restrictions/Closures within their jurisdiction. Each is responsible for using their agency's format and having their law enforcement personnel review the Order to assure it is legally correct and enforceable. To reduce confusion and standardize the Restrictions/Closures, standard language should be used in all Fire Prevention Orders (Prohibited Acts).

Exemption from prohibited acts may be granted to specific entities during a Restriction/Closure as allowed by local, state, and federal laws. Exemptions to a Fire Prevention Order will be included in the Order and identify those persons or actions that are exempted from the prohibited acts. An exemption does not absolve an individual or organization from liability or responsibility for any fire started by the exempted activity.

County Sheriffs' that have emergency needs to bypass the Fire Restrictions and Closures procedures will immediately notify Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center of the status of Restrictions/Closures occurring in their jurisdictions.

When a level of restriction is no longer needed, the Restriction/Closure may go to a lower stage by implementing a new, supplemental or modified Order; or the Restriction/Closure may be rescinded. Removal of Restrictions/Closures will follow the same procedures outlined above. See **EXHIBIT 3**.

Burning Permits

Each Agency can issue permits on lands within its jurisdiction. When such permits are issued for lands within the protection boundary of a cooperator, the cooperator shall be informed of the time and location the permit is issued.

Prescribed Fire (Planned Ignitions) and Fuels Management

The agencies agree to cooperate in the development and implementation of prescribed burning, appropriate management, and fuels reduction projects. The West Region Wildfire Council and

the Colorado State Forest Service are available as a resource in acquiring grant funding for hazardous fuels mitigation, Firewise education, and community wildfire protection planning efforts for private landowners.

Wildfires resulting from escaped prescribed fires ignited by a party to this plan on lands it manages shall be the responsibility of that party. The party responsible for the prescribed fire will reimburse other parties to this plan consistent with the terms and conditions contained herein for costs incurred in suppression of such fires.

Smoke Management

Local considerations; use of Air Resource Advisors.

OPERATIONS

Fire Notifications

County Communications, Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center (MTC), Durango Interagency Dispatch Center (DRC), and Pueblo Interagency Dispatch Center (PBC) will meet annually to discuss dispatch coordination procedures. County Communications with MTC, DRC, and PBC will receive reports of wildfires and coordinate the notification and/or dispatch of the appropriate jurisdictional agency for ALL wildfires, regardless of location.

Boundary Line Fires

If a wildfire crosses or threatens jurisdictional boundaries and becomes a multi-agency fire, a Unified Command will be formed and will consist of all involved agencies, including the DFPC (should the incident qualify for EFF). The purpose of Unified Command will be to meet as a group and identify policies, objectives, and strategy, resulting in one common set of objectives given to a single Incident Commander for tactical implementation.

Response to Wildland Fire

The closest forces should be dispatched without regard to jurisdiction, per the interagency mutual aid provision of this plan. The jurisdictional agency should assume responsibility for suppression at the earliest possible time, or as otherwise agreed. Agencies taking independent action within another agency's jurisdiction should notify that agency as soon as possible.

The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used on all wildfires in Hinsdale County. Cooperators should identify a cadre, by ICS position, of people who are preferably fully qualified under national training standards, or are targeted as trainees. This group could be used as an interagency Incident Management Group (IMG) for type III incidents, or as a transition team on those incidents of type I or II complexity. On incidents involving either USFS or BLM jurisdiction, NWCG qualified individuals must fill all command and operational positions once responsibility has been formally transferred to federal authority.

All requests by Hinsdale County agencies for additional resources and assistance beyond initial attack shall be through County Communications. Requests for assistance beyond the capabilities of Hinsdale County shall be made through MTC, DRC, or PBC depending on location in county.

Requests by federal agencies for assistance from Hinsdale County agencies shall be made through MTC, DRC, or PBC (depending on location in county) to County Communications. If the fire is on or threatening state or private land, and is expected to exceed the control capabilities of the county, the DFPC Regional FMO will be notified.

An analysis of an incident needs to be conducted at a level commensurate with the complexity of the incident. The jurisdictional agency(s) will be responsible for conducting this post-incident analysis. Local agencies/entities that were not directly involved in the incident but could potentially benefit from participating will be invited to attend.

Special Management Considerations

Use of mechanized line construction equipment, such as bulldozers and graders on federal lands, requires written approval of a representative of the jurisdictional agency. In addition, the benefiting agency should provide a dozer boss to provide supervision and insure safety.

Decision Process

A Decision Support System (DSS) may be completed for fires that have the potential to be designated as an EFF fire or affect multiple jurisdictions and have the potential to go into extended attack. This important evaluation tool is used to select strategic alternatives and is especially useful to an incoming Incident Management Team. DFPC may assist with a non-EFF DSS, but has no authority to sign on non-EFF fires.

DFPC requires that a DSS be completed for all fires that receive a FEMA declaration and recommends a DSS for all EFF fires. All agencies involved in extended attack on private and state lands will provide input to the DSS. The DFPC Agency Administrator will facilitate completion and review of the DSS for these fires. When a fire is burning on or threatens to burn on multiple jurisdictions, one DSS should be prepared that considers all jurisdictions and their interests.

Federal agencies are required to utilize the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) for fires on their lands. If multi-jurisdictional fires occur that involve federal lands, then one WFDSS should be completed for the incident that includes input from all affected jurisdictional agencies.

Cooperation

All agencies will continue to develop the strategies and tactics to be used in preventing unwanted wildland fire from crossing the jurisdictional boundaries, and how all parties will be involved in developing mitigations which would be used if a wildland fire does cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Communication

The Fire Emergency Radio Network (VFIRE 21) (154.2800 MHz) will be used for interagency communication on wildland fires, unless or until alternate frequencies are agreed on.

For the purposes of conducting business authorized by the Statewide Agreement and this cooperative plan, all parties to this operating plan agree that supporting agencies may use the jurisdictional agency's radio frequencies as needed to conduct emergency communications on fires of the jurisdictional agency. No party to this operating plan will use, or authorize others to use, another agency's radio frequencies for routine daily operations.

Cost efficiency

Jurisdictions will identify conditions under which cost efficiency may dictate where suppression strategies and tactical actions are taken (i.e. it may be more cost effective to put the containment line along open grassland than along a mid-slope in timber). Points to consider include loss and benefit to land, values at risk, resource, social and political values, and existing legal statutes.

Delegation of Authority

In the event of an extended attack incident, a Delegation of Authority will be provided to the Incident Commander prior to transfer of command. A written Delegation of Authority will be issued to the Incident Commander no later than 12 hours after the transfer of command.

Preservation of Evidence

The jurisdictional agency will have primary responsibility for fire investigation, and any civil or criminal follow up actions taken. All parties to this plan will inform other affected agencies in the event of criminal or civil proceedings. Additionally, if any party to this plan chooses not to seek civil reimbursement from the responsible party of a human caused fire, they will notify all affected parties of that decision. Initial attack resources should attempt to preserve point of origin for investigative purposes. Fire cause determination is required for EFF and FEMA incidents.

Each jurisdictional agency shall have responsibility for the investigation of all wildland fire incidents. Colorado Revised Statute 32.1.1002 states that all fire district Chiefs shall case an investigation on all fires within the district boundary.

STATE EMERGENCY FIRE FUND (EFF)

A DFPC representative must be on site for an EFF evaluation. DFPC will assist the county sheriff in the analysis of the fire's actual or potential condition to exceed the county's suppression capability. This information will be provided to the DFPC Regional FMO who will make the final decision on EFF applicability. In summary, EFF can only be implemented upon request of the County, and mutual agreement of both County and DFPC.

Hinsdale County Sheriff: as Fire Warden for the County (CRS 30-10-513), the Sheriff will represent the County in the request for EFF declaration to the DFPC Regional FMO, and subsequent delegations and assumptions of authority (DFPC 4). The Sheriff will coordinate other County entities in his representation.

Hinsdale County Commissioners: are signatories to the (DFPC 4) "Assumption of Fire Control Duty" for fires the DFPC DIRECTOR approves for EFF. Delay in signing the (DFPC 4) will result in increased costs for the county. Hinsdale County may implement state or local emergency provisions that they determine appropriate to minimize such delays (See CRS 24-32-2109, CRS 30-11-107 and others).

Federal Agencies: are almost always involved even when the fire is entirely on private or state land. Their policies and concerns must be addressed on all fires.

All EFF fires will utilize a Unified Command. If land administered by another agency is threatened or involved, that agency will provide a member of the Unified Command.

Implementation of the EFF can be done only by the DFPC upon the recommendation of the local DFPC Representative, following a request from the County Sheriff. For this reason, it is important that the DFPC Regional FMO be notified immediately of major fires on private/state lands within the county. Should the fire surpass, or threaten to surpass, the ability of county resources to contain it, EFF implementation can occur only with a DFPC representative on scene. Before requesting EFF implementation, the County must first complete form (DFPC 1). This information will assist DFPC in completion of form (DFPC 3), which is required before request for implementation is given to the DFPC FMO.

All EFF participating Counties must have identified a minimum county commitment to any incident, which has EFF potential. This is not a maximum county resource commitment, and is not the only resources the county is required to use on the incident in order to request EFF implementation. It is understood that if tactics of a given incident make some of this equipment inappropriate, alternate resources can be negotiated.

For Hinsdale County this minimum commitment is: **1 Deputy, 1 Water Tender, and 1 Grader**

It is understood that the minimum county commitment may include resources owned by the county and other resources including fire department and/or contractors that are the financial obligation of the county.

DFPC will transfer command of an EFF fire back to the county when fire spread has been contained or controlled, the Agency Administrator's objectives have been met and a written plan has been prepared for the next operational period.

Following all wildfires, the jurisdictional agency will conduct a timely incident analysis at a level commensurate with the complexity of the incident. Supporting agencies shall be included in these reviews.

Qualifications for local resources utilized for local wildfires will meet local agency standards. Local wildfires, as defined herein, shall mean those wildfires within Hinsdale County. National Wildfire Coordination Group “red cards” are required for all line assignments on federal jurisdiction fires beyond the initial attack period.

Fire cause determination is required for EFF and FEMA incidents. Fire cause should be determined early in the incident. The suspected point of origin should be immediately flagged off and otherwise protected from contamination by initial and extended attack forces until such time as the fire cause investigation is completed. Fire cause determinations and other investigations are the responsibility of the jurisdictional agency. The County Sheriff’s representative may request a NWCG qualified wildland fire investigator (INVF) assistance by placing a resource order through the interagency dispatch centers.

The responsibility for incidents, other than wildland fire emergencies, rests with the jurisdictional agency(s). Cooperation and assistance may be rendered under this plan by utilizing the Cost Reimbursements process. A mutual aid period does not apply to these incidents, unless superseded by other existing agreement(s).

Rehabilitation is not covered under EFF (County/State Emergency Fire Fund). Repair of damage caused by wildfire suppression may be authorized by the DFPC Agency Administrator only as part of the Incident Action Plan during the EFF period.

Various cost-share programs for wildfire land rehabilitation are available for private land including the Emergency Watershed Stabilization Program from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Resources Conservation Service. Reference **EXHIBIT 4**.

USE AND REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERAGENCY FIRE RESOURCES

Cost Share Agreement (Cost Share Methodologies)

Cost sharing agreements should not influence the suppression of the fire.

Written cost share agreements should be prepared when a wildfire burns across or threatens jurisdictional boundaries, and/or exceeds the mutual aid period. The intent is to appropriately distribute the financial burden based on a method agreed upon by a representative from each affected jurisdiction. A cost share agreement should be negotiated as soon as practical.

Just as the individual circumstances for each wildfire should drive the decisions about response, the same circumstances should be the basis for the development of the cost share agreement. Cost Share Agreements should be based on the land management and incident objectives as

well as ecological, social, and legal consequences, the circumstances under which a fire occurs, the cause of the fire and the likely consequences to firefighter and public safety and welfare, natural and cultural resources, and values to be protected.

DFPC- When a wildfire is accepted by the State, a cost share agreement may be negotiated between DFPC and affected jurisdictional agencies.

Federal Agencies- Federal agencies agree not to bill one another.

Training

Standard approved fire training courses are provided periodically by DFPC, USFS, BLM, NPS, and other agencies. As these courses are scheduled, all cooperators will be informed and invited to participate. The Training Committee is designed to help get training to all participants in the six counties of the Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center, by doing a yearly analysis and then holding the needed classes in a location that benefits the majority of all the participants. Individual training needs as well as agency prioritization will be considered and coordinated with the local zone training committee. DFPC will attempt to provide specific training opportunities for fire district personnel and other private organizations as requested, and as time allows.

Communication Systems

Federal Agencies operate off of VHF frequencies.

Cooperators generally operate day to day off of 800 MHz, but agree under this plan to utilize VFIRE 21 VHF for initial and extended attack of wildfires.

See Frequency lists in **EXHIBIT 5**.

Fire Weather Systems

To get updated fire weather visit: <http://www.crh.noaa.gov/gjt/?n=firewx>

Aviation Operations

All aircraft should be ordered through or coordinated with the MTC, DRC, or PBC (depending on location in county).

When a combination of factors or events, as agreed to by the Sheriff and DFPC, creates a situation that warrants pre-positioning of a single engine air tanker (SE/AT) in or near Hinsdale County, the Sheriff should request through the DFPC Regional FMO. Factors may include, but are not limited to, multiple starts within a 24-hour period, high occurrence of dry lightning, persistent Red Flag Warnings, or the unavailability of other air tankers. The SE/AT may be pre-positioned at the Montrose Regional Airport due to the availability of Jet A fuel and foam loading areas. Montrose Fire Protection District and federal agencies will cooperatively provide ground support for loading of foam/retardant. The DFPC will notify participants to this plan when a SE/AT is pre-positioned in Montrose. The request procedure for the SE/AT is the same for all other aircraft - through the MTC, DRC, or PBC (depending on location in county).

Colorado Army Air National Guard helicopters with 200 gallon buckets are sometimes available for wildland fire suppression on state and private lands from Eagle. Request procedure is through the Sheriff to the MTC, DRC, or PBC. These aircraft are red carded and have programmable radio capability. There can be substantial costs for use of these ships. Costs are handled on a case-by-case basis.

The Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF) is intended to reimburse the local/county non-federal agency for the first air resource per the WERF guidelines (see attached **EXHIBIT 6**). WERF was created to provide funding or reimbursement for the first aerial tanker flight or first hour rotor time for a helicopter when ordered at the request of any county sheriff, municipal fire department, or fire protection district. The WERF only applies to initial attack of state/private land fires only.

After the first air tanker load, subsequent loads will be at county cost, and only upon authorization by the sheriff or his representative. The fund does not cover lead planes or aerial observer aircraft. This fund does not pay costs of additional personnel associated with the helicopter. Any aircraft use or orders beyond the scope of WERF is entirely the responsibility of the requesting agency / individual. Additional details are found in the Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF) Operating Procedures.

The County Sheriff or County Fire Protection District Fire Chief orders aircraft through MTC, DRC, or PBC (depending on location in county). The requesting unit must provide to MTC, DRC, or PBC the Incident Name, General Location, Coordinates (Latitude / Longitude preferred), Ground Contact and Radio Frequency, and a brief report of any aircraft in the area and any known hazards to aircraft. The ordering agency is ultimately responsible for notifying DFPC of a WERF request to ensure funds are currently available. MTC, DRC, or PBC is willing to pass this notification on for the ordering agency, if so desired.

Billing Procedures

Local agencies do not have authority to obligate federal agencies to pay for expenses incurred in fire suppression. Similarly, federal agencies do not have authority to obligate state or counties to pay for any federal expense incurred in fire suppression (even when on private and state lands) without an agreement in place. The rule “if you order it, you pay for it” generally applies.

When a fire is accepted by the State as an EFF incident, the Cost Share Principles agreed to by State and federal agencies will apply.

For non-state (EFF) fires, it is up to the county (with or without DFPC assistance) to negotiate cost sharing on federal/state & private land fires, if any. It is acceptable (and frequent) for each party to agree to pay for their own resources.

All costs, beyond the mutual aid period and documented through the resource order process shall be considered reimbursable. When a wildfire occurs on lands of more than one agency and costs are incurred in addition to the initial attack, one of the following options may be used to determine reimbursable costs to the agencies involved:

- a. Each agency assumes its own costs as expended by it in the fire control effort.
- b. Division of fire costs based upon ownership and acreage percentages.
- c. Each agency agrees to a portion of the suppression costs.

Billing between federal and county agencies will be submitted through DFPC. Cooperative (CM-2) fire engines are considered state resources. Reimbursement for these engines shall be made directly to the State.

All DFPC cooperators subject to DFPC reimbursement will have invoices sent to DFPC State Fire Division Office within 30 days after incident resources are released. The DFPC Fire Division will process payment as soon as possible after receiving the invoice. Invoices are required to have proper documentation before the process for payment can be completed.

Equipment use rates are documented in Cooperator Resource Rate Forms (CRRF) for local resources.

In the case of a human-caused fire with a known suspected trespasser, each party to the Annual Operating Plan agrees to pursue cost recovery on behalf of all agencies involved with the fire suppression when the fire originates on lands within their jurisdiction. All costs of fire suppression and rehabilitation from the time of initial report will be included in the cost recovery effort regardless of mutual aid assistance. If the jurisdictional agency responsible for the fire chooses not to pursue cost recovery, the other parties to this Annual Operating Plan may pursue cost recovery on their own, through the procedures available to them to do so.

For the most up to date reimbursement guidelines, visit <http://dfs.state.co.us/>

Cost Recovery

Cost recovery for human-caused fires when there is a known suspected trespasser will include all costs of fire suppression and rehabilitation from the time of initial report, regardless of non-reimbursable mutual aid assistance; and will be pursued by the agency with jurisdiction for the lands where the fire originated.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Program review will be held at the annual fire operating plan meeting in the spring or as needed.

Personnel Policy

The primary purpose of this operating plan is to ensure prompt response to wildland fires. Any interagency dispute arising from these procedures will be resolved on site by the Unified Command Group. When necessary, following the conclusion of the fire incident, a panel of agency representatives other than the participants in the incident will review and resolve the dispute.

Modification

Mid-year changes are to be avoided; however, if an agency becomes unable to uphold commitments, it should notify all parties to this plan.

Annual Review

This AOP must be reviewed annually. If no changes are made, a statement letter with signatures of all parties to this AOP will be distributed.

Duration of Agreement

Unless terminated sooner as provided herein, this AOP shall remain in full force and effect from May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015. This AOP may be terminated at any time by mutual and written agreement of the Participants.

Previous Agreements Superseded

Once signed this plan will supersede the 2013 Hinsdale County AOP sign on or before May 1, 2013

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Hinsdale County Sheriff's Office Po box 127 Lake City, CO 81235			Telephone 970-944-2291 E-MAIL hcadministration@centurytel.net		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/ STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
RONALD BRUCE County Sheriff	LAKE CITY	970	944-2291	316-1324	944-0403
JUSTIN CASEY Undersheriff	LAKE CITY	970	944-2291	215-8519	944-0291
JERRY GRAY Emergency Manager	LAKE CITY	970	944-2806	275-3010	

2/2/12

Hinsdale County					
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
PAULA DAVIS COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR	LAKE CITY	970	944-2225	275-0437	944-2932
STAN WHINNERY COUNTY COMMISSIONER	LAKE CITY	970	944-2225	209-1748	944-2448
CINDY DOZIER COUNTY COMMISSIONER	LAKE CITY	970	944-2225	275-8212	944-2323
SUSAN THOMPSON COUNTY COMMISSIONER	LAKE CITY	970	944-2225	901-0120	944-2772
ROBERT HURD COUNTY ROAD SUPERVISOR	LAKE CITY	970	944-2400	596-7082	944-2684

LAKE CITY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT PO BOX 544			Telephone 970-944-2291		
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
BILL HAGENDORF Chief	LAKE CITY	970	944-2291	210-414-6442	944-1222
MICHELLE PIERCE Secretary	LAKE CITY	970	944-2291		944-2515
JOE HEARN Deputy chief	LAKE CITY	970	944-2291	275-0026	944-2453

Division of Fire Prevention and Control 102 Par Place, Suite #1 Montrose, Colorado 81401			TELEPHONE (970) 773-4259 FAX (970) 249-5718 Emergency (970) 249-1010 [Montrose Interagency] E-mail: luke.odom@state.co.us		
Remember to CALL (303)279-8855 To Request EFF					
NAME/TITLE	CITY/STATE	AR EA CO DE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER	HOME
Luke Odom West Region FMO	Montrose, CO	970	773-4259	249-1010 (MTC Dispatch)	Use cell
Neighboring Regional FMOs: Phil Daniels Dave Toelle Ryan McCulley	San Luis Valley Colorado River South West	720 970 970	315-4240 290-8316	290-8316 765-6279	
STEVE ELLIS West Area FMO	Montrose, CO	970	249-9051 X118	596-0685 (C)	Use cell
IF UNABLE TO CONTACT THOSE ABOVE, CALL: Colorado State Patrol		303	279-8855	EMERGENCIES ONLY	—

MONTROSE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER	<i>FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS</i> Commercial: 970-249-1010
ADDRESS 2465 South Townsend Avenue Montrose, CO 81401	NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010 After Hours: Phone rings to answering service
FACSIMILE NUMBER 970-240-5369	ELECTRONIC ADDRESS Email: <u>montrosedispatch@yahoo.com</u>

2/9/12

IF NO ANSWER ON ABOVE PHONE NUMBERS, CALL IN ORDER LISTED BELOW

NAME/TITLE	CITY STATE	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM	CELL PAGER	HOME EMAIL
BECKY JOSSART Dispatch Center Manager Unit Aviation Manager	Montrose CO	970	240-5359	596-7414 (C)	<u>bjossart@blm.gov</u>
AMY Cook Assistant Dispatch Center Manager	Montrose CO	970	240-5354	275-3212 (C)	275-3212 (C) <u>amstephens@fs.fed.us</u>
KAREEN HOLLENBECK Lead Dispatcher	Montrose CO	970	240-5352	209-7391 (C)	249-1595 <u>khollenbeck@blm.gov</u>
VACANT IA Dispatcher	Montrose CO	970	240-5404		

2/9/12

BLM - SOUTHWEST DISTRICT FIRE MANAGEMENT	FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010
ADDRESS 2465 South Townsend Avenue Montrose, CO 81401	NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010
FACSIMILE NUMBER 970-240-5369	EMAIL montrosedispatch@yahoo.com

NAME/TITLE	CITY	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM	CELL	HOME
MIKE DAVIS BLM FMO	Montrose	970	240-5351	596-5359	
RANDY CHAPPELL BLM FMO	Montrose	970	240-5373	596-6343	596-6343
LORI VEO Training / Fire Business Management	Montrose	970	240-5356	596-1510	596-1510
CHRIS BARTH Fire Mitigation & Education Specialist	Montrose	970	240-5317	596-0430	303-807-5096

Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison N.F.	FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010
ADDRESS 2465 South Townsend Avenue Montrose, CO 81401	NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 970-249-1010
FACSIMILE NUMBER 970-240-5369	EMAIL montrosedispatch@yahoo.com

NAME/TITLE	CITY	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM	CELL	HOME
Michelle Smith Detailed Forest Fire Management Officer	Montrose	970	240-5375		
Corey Robinson West Zone FMO (Norwood)	Montrose	970	327-4261		
VACANT East Zone AFMO (Gunnison)	Gunnison	970			
PAT MEDINA East Zone FMO (Gunnison)	Gunnison	970	642-4407	596-1086	641-4586
THAD CHAVEZ West Zone AFMO (Montrose)	Montrose	970	240-5378	901-9717	
ERIC BRANTINGHAM West Zone AFMO (Norwood)	Norwood	970	327-4261, ext. 4355	729-0562	327-4964

2013 Chapter 50 – Directory – DRC

UNIT – DRC Durango Interagency Dispatch Center		FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: (970) 385-1324	
ADDRESS 15 Burnett Court Durango, CO 81301		NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: (970) 385-1324	
FACSIMILE NUMBER Commercial: (970) 385-1386		ELECTRONIC ADDRESS E-MAIL: durangodispatch@yahoo.com, or See Below INTERNET: http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2drc/	
NAME/TITLE	OFFICE	CELL	OTHER
VACANT CENTER MANAGER (FS)	970-385-1335	970-799-1199	hkemelev@fs.fed.us
JUSTIN MOORE ASST CENTER MANAGER (FS)	970-385-1337	970-799-1202	justindmoore@fs.fed.us
SANDY BEGAY LEAD/AIRCRAFT DISPATCHER (BIA)	970-385-1328	970-769-0967	crbegay@fs.fed.us
HEATHER CAVE LOGISTICS DISPATCHER (BLM)	970-385-1329	970-799-1198	hmcave@fs.fed.us
DAVID LENIHAN INTEL/LOGISTICS DISPATCHER (BLM)	970-385-1338	970-799-1205	dlenihan@fs.fed.us
VACANT INITIAL ATTACK DISPATCHER SEASONAL (BLM)	970-385-1327		
CELL PHONE DURANGO DISPATCH CELL		970-394-4323	Cell Phone is on at all times, primary use during communication outages.

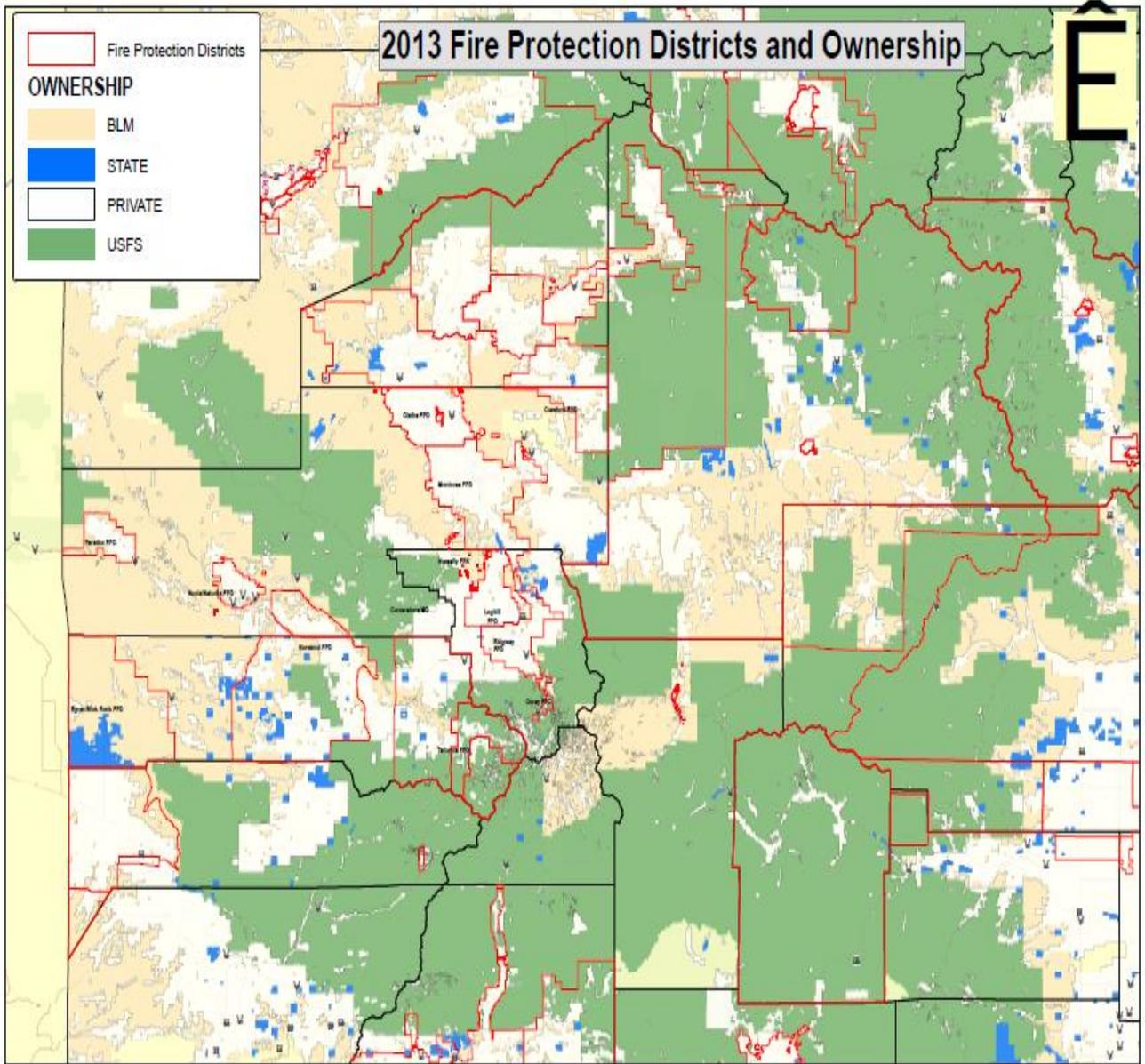
UNIT Durango Air Tanker / Helitack Base, At La Plata County Airport		FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: (970) 375-3333	
ADDRESS 100 CR 309A Ignacio, CO 81137		NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS (970) 385-1324	
FACSIMILE NUMBER Commercial: (970) 382-8061		ELECTRONIC ADDRESS E-Mail: See below	
NAME/TITLE	OFFICE	CELL	OTHER
CRAIG FRENCH TANKER BASE MANAGER	970-375-3333	970-769-2190	cfrench01@fs.fed.us
JAYLEEN LINEBACK ASST. TANKER BASE MANAGER	970-375-3332		jlineback@fs.fed.us
DENNIS FOGEL HELITACK SUPERVISOR	970-375-3330	970-799-4199	dfogel@fs.fed.us
KELLY RUDGER ASST.HELITACK SUPERVISOR	970-375-3331	970-799-1233	krudger@fs.fed.us
GABE VERA LEAD CREWMEMBER	970-375-3320	505-780-1320	gvera@fs.fed.us
HELITACK BASE	970-375-3331	---	
HELITACK TRUCK	---	970-799-1235	
HELITACK FUEL TRUCK	---	---	

PUEBLO INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER	FIRE TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 719-553-1600
ADDRESS 2840 KACHINA DRIVE PUEBLO, CO 81008	NIGHT OR 24 HOUR TELEPHONE NUMBERS Commercial: 719-553-1600
FACSIMILE NUMBER 719-553-1616	ELECTRONIC ADDRESS Email: copbc@dms.nwcg.gov pueblodispatch@yahoo.com

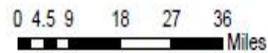
<i>NAME/TITLE</i>	AREA CODE	OFFICE COMM.	CELL PHONE/ PAGER
Vacant Dispatch Center Manager	719	553-1639	
Cindy French Assistant Center Manager	719	553-1613	429-0136
Vacant BLM Lead Dispatcher	719		
Eric Toft USFS IA Dispatcher	719	553-1621	248-8967
Tiphaine Webb USFS IA Dispatcher	719	553-1614	248-8969

EXHIBIT 2

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT/OWNERSHIP MAP



Map updated 1/31/13
 CDFFC
 Luke Odom
 West Region FMO



DOLA website info
<http://www.dola.state.co.us>

EXHIBIT 3

FIRE RESTRICTIONS and CLOSURES

Purpose

The purpose of Fire Restrictions and Closures (Restrictions/Closures) is to reduce the risk of human-caused fires during unusually high fire danger; and for the protection of human life and property. Restrictions/Closures should be considered when weather factors and fuel conditions indicate an increased risk to public safety and fire fighting personnel. Restrictions/Closures should be planned for the long-term danger and not change at short-term fluctuations in risk, weather, and fire danger.

This guidance should provide fire management staff the tools to develop, implement, and legally enforce Restrictions/Closures. Further, by providing consistency and developing clear messages for the public and partners, this guidance will encourage public acceptance and compliance.

Restrictions/Closures impose many limitations on the general public, and therefore should be implemented only after all other prevention measures have been taken. These measures may include, but are not limited to: increasing the number of prevention signs, public contacts, media campaigns, and other proactive public education efforts. Restrictions/Closures should not be considered the equivalent of a fire prevention program.

Authority

Restrictions/Closures are enacted on federal, state, county, and private lands under federal, state, and local laws. Agency Administrators issue appropriate documents and are responsible for enforcing Restrictions/Closures for those lands on which they have jurisdiction. The authorities related to Restrictions/Closures on federally-managed lands are referenced below:

Bureau of Land Management

- 43 U.S.C. §1701, et seq. (Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976)
- 43 CFR, Part 9210 (Fire Management)
- 43 CFR, Part 9212 (Wildfire Prevention)

US Forest Service

- 16 U.S.C. §551; 18 U.S.C. §3559; and 18 U.S.C. §3571 (Violations and Penalties)
- 36 CFR Part 220.6 (Categorical Exclusions)
- 36 CFR Part 261.50 (Orders)

- 36 CFR Part 261.51 (Posting)
- 36 CFR Part 261.52 (Fire)

The complete references shown above may be found at:

United States Code (U.S.C.): <http://uscode.house.gov/>

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/>

Coordination

Restrictions/Closures procedures should be uniform across administrative and geographic boundaries. Agency Administrators and fire management staff are responsible for coordinating with other agencies including, but not limited to, other federal land management agencies, Tribal agencies, Congressional members, Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control, Colorado State Parks, county officials (commissioners, sheriffs, emergency managers), permittees, and local fire departments. The scope of the Restrictions/Closures will dictate how much coordination is necessary.

Annually, the parties to the Annual Operating Plan shall review and validate the Restrictions/Closures procedures and monitor the previous year's use of the procedures to ensure Restrictions/Closures are implemented consistently. The conditions identified in the Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines should be agreed upon by all fire management agencies in the county before the onset of fire season and will become part of the Annual Operating Plan.

Restrictions/Closures will be implemented and rescinded by fire restriction area and all agencies within the area will coordinate uniform levels and timing of restrictions, verifying that the trigger points have been reached.

Initiating a Restriction/Closure

When the conditions identified in the Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines approach critical levels for an area, fire management staff will make Restriction/Closure recommendations to Agency Administrators. Agency Administrators and fire management staff will be responsible for monitoring these conditions.

1. When conditions are identified as critical, fire management staff within the proposed fire restriction area will confer, review conditions, recommend that a fire restriction is necessary for their area of responsibility, and include a start date.
2. Before the respective agency(s) applies a restriction, they will coordinate with the other agencies in developing a schedule and plan for public notification.

3. The Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center will be notified of Restrictions/Closures.
4. Law enforcement personnel for each agency should have an opportunity to review the Restriction/Closure Orders to assure they are enforceable prior to public release. Law enforcement and fire personnel should jointly develop a plan to enforce the restrictions.
5. Each respective agency will be responsible for assuring their Restriction/Closure Orders are properly completed and signed by the Officer with authority.
6. The Public Information Officer with responsibility for that fire restriction area will organize and initiate the media notification process.
7. Each agency will disseminate Restriction/Closure notification through web pages, signage, and media outreach according to agency guidelines. Additional patrols may be initiated in high risk-high value areas.
8. Each agency will inform agency personnel of the restrictions being enacted and discuss changes in their daily routines to compensate for the increased fire danger. Those responsible for public contact will be provided with a copy of the Restriction/Closure Order and appropriate map. Each agency will also ensure that all employees understand what each Restriction/Closure means.

County Sheriffs' that have emergency needs to bypass the Fire Restrictions and Closures procedures will immediately notify Montrose Interagency Dispatch Center of the status of Restrictions/Closures occurring in their jurisdictions.

Rescinding a Restriction/Closure

When a level of restriction is no longer needed, the Restriction/Closure may go to a lower stage by implementing a new, supplemental or modified Order; or the Restriction/Closure may be rescinded.

Removal of Restrictions/Closures will follow the same procedures outlined above. Agency Administrators and fire management staff must agree that the Restrictions/Closures should be removed in the fire restriction area.

Fire Restriction/Closure Evaluation Guidelines

When weather factors or fire suppression impacts become a concern, the following guidelines will be used to determine if Restrictions/Closures should be considered:

Montrose Interagency Dispatch Response Area at Preparedness Level 4 or Above, and:

Local fire activity is impacting local agencies' suppression resources; making adequate initial attack difficult.

Local area is receiving a high occurrence of human-caused fires, or the human caused risk is predicted to increase.

Adverse fire weather conditions and risks are predicted to continue.

Implementation of existing fire restrictions is not adequately reducing human-caused fires.

Consider initiating STAGE I Fire Restriction if:

- Preparedness Level is 4, and
- one of the above conditions is met.

Consider initiating STAGE II Fire Restriction if:

- STAGE I Fire Restriction has been in effect,
- Preparedness Level is 4 or above, and
- all of the above conditions are met.

Consider initiating STAGE III Closure if:

- STAGE II Fire Restriction has been in effect, and
- Preparedness Level is 5, and
- all of the above conditions are met.

Closures are extremely rare events, and will only be implemented in extraordinary situations, after significant interagency coordination, and when there is a very high risk to human life or property and the ability to manage those risks using Stage I or Stage II Fire Restrictions is no longer viable. Closures should be implemented only in situations where the public's safety cannot be guaranteed.

Prohibited Acts Under Stage I and II Fire Restrictions, and Stage III Closure

There will be three stages to fire restrictions – Stage I and II Fire Restrictions and Stage III Closures. Each agency must write their own Fire Prevention Order which authorizes the Restrictions/Closures within their jurisdiction. Each is responsible for using their agency's format and having their law enforcement personnel review the Order to assure it is legally correct and enforceable.

To reduce confusion and standardize the Restrictions/Closures, the following language will be used in all Fire Prevention Orders:

STAGE I Fire Restrictions

The following acts are prohibited:

- Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire, campfire or stove fire except within a permanent constructed fire grate in a developed campground, developed recreation site, or improved site.
- Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building, a developed recreation site or while stopped in an area at least three feet in diameter that is barren or cleared of all flammable materials.

STAGE II Fire Restrictions

In addition to the prohibited acts of Stage I Fire Restrictions, the following acts are prohibited:

- Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire, campfire or stove fire.
- Smoking, except within an enclosed vehicle or building.
- Operating a chainsaw or other equipment powered by an internal combustion engine.
- Welding, operating a torch with open flame, or any activities which generate flame or flammable material.
- Use of explosives.

STAGE III Closure

Stage III is a closure prohibiting entry to the affected area. The area is closed to all entry other than the following:

- Persons with a written fire entry and activity permit.
- Any federal, state, or local officer or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.
- Resident owners and lessees of land within the closed area.

Closures are extremely rare events, and will only be implemented in extraordinary situations, after significant interagency coordination, and when there is a very high risk to human life or property and the ability to manage those risks using Stage I or Stage II Fire Restrictions is no longer viable. Closures should be implemented only in situations where the public's safety cannot be guaranteed.

The following acts are always prohibited on federally managed lands:

- The use of fireworks and other incendiary devices on public lands in Colorado
- Leaving fires unattended or unextinguished

Exemptions

Exemption from prohibited acts may be granted to specific entities during a Restriction/Closure under the authority of 43 CFR 9212.2 and 36 CFR 236.50 (Orders), and 43 CFR 9212.3 (Permits).

Exemptions to a Fire Prevention Order will be included in the Order and identify those persons who, without a written permit, are exempt from the closure or restrictions (43 CFR 9212.2 / 36

CFR 236.50). Further, 43 CFR 9212.3 states that Permits may be issued to enter and use public lands designated in Fire Prevention Orders when the authorized officer determines that the permitted activities will not conflict with the purpose of the Order. Each permit shall specify:

- The public lands, roads, trails or waterways where entry or use is permitted;
- The person(s) to whom the permit applies;
- Activities that are permitted in the closed area;
- Fire prevention requirements with which the permittee shall comply; and
- An expiration date.

An authorized officer may cancel a Permit at any time.

Exemptions from prohibited acts may also be included in the Fire Prevention Orders under the discretion of the Agency Administrator. Typically, exemptions included in an Order specify an allowable use of a prohibited act. Examples include:

The following acts are prohibited until further notice:

- Building, maintaining, attending, or using a fire, campfire or stove fire.
EXEMPTION: Use of a heating or cooking device fueled solely by liquid fuels that can be turned on and off is allowed.
- Operating a chainsaw or other equipment powered by an internal combustion engine.
EXEMPTION: Operating a chainsaw or other equipment powered by an internal combustion engine between the hours of 5:00 am and 11:00 am is allowed.

An exemption does not absolve an individual or organization from liability or responsibility for any fire started by the exempted activity.

Restriction/Closure Boundaries

Restrictions/Closures should be implemented on the smallest geographic scale to affect the fewest number of people.

For ease of implementation and interagency coordination, an Order should be designed to cover an easily identifiable, logical geographic area. This may be a county, district or field office boundary, a watershed, or an area bounded by specified roads or topographic features. All Orders should be accompanied by a high-quality map clearly delineating the boundaries of the Restrictions/Closures in such a manner that the public can readily locate those boundaries on the ground. As enforcement is a key component of every Order, the boundaries must be designed to facilitate compliance.

Various stages might be in effect in more than one geographic area across the landscape. However, before making the decision to implement more than one Restriction/Closure at a time on the landscape, there needs to be careful consideration of the potential for confusion and for potential effects on the public.

Communication

The planning process for Restrictions/Closures will include a public awareness campaign, keeping the media and public informed of the possibility of Restrictions/Closures. All press releases, description of Restrictions/Closures, and other necessary agency documents will be available in template format before the start of the fire season. Public Information Officers will then prepare a media notification plan to inform the public.

Development and issuance of news releases will be coordinated with all agencies for any implementation or rescission of Restrictions/Closures. Public information about Restrictions/Closures must be broad-based, clear, and coordinated.

Each agency will inform it's personnel of the Restrictions/Closures being enacted and discuss changes in their daily routine to compensate for the increased fire danger. Those responsible for public contact will be provided with a copy of the Order and appropriate map.

Public Information Officers for each agency will be responsible for notifying the public ways in which they can find the status of Restrictions/Closures for any area in Colorado. The intent is to better inform the public of Restrictions/Closures throughout Colorado when they may be planning activities at areas away from their homes.

Definitions

The following definitions should be used as part of, or referenced to, the Special Orders or laws that initiate and authorize a Stage I or Stage II Fire Restriction and a Stage III Closure:

Campfire: A fire, not within any building, mobile home or living accommodation mounted on a vehicle which is used for cooking, branding, personal warmth, lighting, ceremonial or aesthetic purposes. Campfires are open fires, usually built on the ground from native fuels or charcoal, including charcoal grills. Campfire includes "fire".

Chainsaw: A saw powered by an internal combustion engine with cutting teeth linked in an endless chain.

Closure: The closing of an area to entry or use.

Developed Campground: An area that provide designated campsites, toi-lets, picnic tables, and fire rings.

Developed Recreation Site: An area which has been improved or developed for recreation. A developed recreation site is signed as an agency-owned campground or picnic area and identified on a map as a site developed for that purpose.

Explosives: Any substance or article, including a device, which is designed to function by explosion (i.e., an extremely rapid release of gas and heat) or which, by chemical reaction within itself, is able to function in a similar manner even if not designed to function by explosion. For the purposes of these restrictions, firearms are not considered an explosive.

Fire Grate/Fire Ring: A permanent structure, installed by the agency managing the lands, that is used for building a campfire.

Fire Prevention Order (Order): A legal document restricting certain prohibited acts that is issued in times of increased fire danger and human-caused fire activity. Orders specify actions that are prohibited in specific areas under the jurisdiction of the agency with authority over the lands identified in the Order. Fire Prevention Orders also specify the duration of the restrictions and identify the legal references granting authority to restrict the mentioned acts.

Fire Restriction Area: The area that is covered by a Fire Restriction/Closure Order. Restrictions/Closures enacted cover the area defined by the Order as defined in the Order.

Fire: The burning of timber, trees, slash, brush, tundra, grass or other flammable material such as, but not limited to, petroleum products, trash, rubbish, lumber, paper, cloth or agricultural refuse occurring out of doors and includes campfires.

Improved Site: An area that has been cleared and has an established fire barrier that restricts fire spread, and includes improvements such as picnic tables and/or toilets.

Permit: A written document issued by an authorized agency representative to specifically authorize an otherwise prohibited act.

Restriction: A limitation on an activity or use.

Stove Fire: A campfire built inside an enclosed stove, grill or portable stove; including a space heating device.

Torch: Any of various lamp-like devices that produce a hot flame and are used for soldering, burning off paint, etc.

Welding: To unite or fuse (as pieces of metal) by hammering, compressing, or the like, especially after rendering soft by heat, and sometimes with the addition of fusible material like or unlike the pieces to be united.

EXHIBIT 4

GUIDELINES FOR EFF

The purpose of the Intergovernmental Agreement for Participation in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) is to: establish the County's basis for participation in the Emergency Fire Fund to provide for payments from the County to the Fund; and describe the conditions under which the Emergency Fire Fund will be managed. .

WILDFIRE PROTECTION

A. As required in the Cooperative Agreement, the County and DFPC shall jointly develop, review, and sign an Annual Operating Plan (AOP) before May 1 of each year with all cooperating agencies having wildfire suppression responsibilities within the County. Failure to complete the AOP by May 1 of any year during the term of this Agreement shall result in the automatic suspension of the County from EFF participation unless the County has requested, in writing, and received approval by the DFPC FMO, a 60 day extension of the May 1 date to complete the AOP, stating the specific reason(s) for the extension. The DFPC FMO shall, in his or her sole discretion, approve or deny the request in writing. Once completed, the AOP shall be made a part of this agreement and attached as Attachment B.

EMERGENCY FIRE FUND

A. The Emergency Fire Fund (EFF or "the Fund") has been established through the payments provided by participating Colorado counties and other entities entering into EFF agreements with the DFPC. The EFF is maintained as an account of Colorado State University, under the fiscal management of the DFPC FMO. Payments from the EFF account shall be

made only in compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations pertaining to Colorado State University funds, including, but not limited to, the State Fiscal Rules. The DFPC FMO is designated as the fiscal manager of all such monies received and all interest accrued in the EFF. No upper limit shall be placed on the amount of funds in the EFF, and funds may accumulate from year to year.

B. Final decision making authority over fiscal management matters shall reside with the DFPC FMO on behalf of the Counties collectively.

C. The DFPC shall make distribution of these funds only upon direction of the DFPC FMO or his designee and will be subject to the "Emergencies" provisions of the State Fiscal Rules (Rule 2-2). Disbursements shall be limited to such expenditures incurred in controlling a designated wildfire as are within the then-current, unencumbered balance of the Fund.

D. If at any time during the term of this Agreement the EFF becomes depleted, or has insufficient funds to meet the expected needs of the Fund, the DFPC FMO will make every reasonable effort to obtain additional funds by requesting the Governor to make additional funds available. Should the DFPC FMO be unsuccessful in efforts to obtain additional funding, fire control costs will remain the County's responsibility.

EFF IMPLEMENTATION

A. The County will make every effort to control fire(s) upon non-federal lands within the County with

resources available within the County. In the event that the County and the DFPC mutually agree that the fire(s) threatens to spread, or has spread, beyond control capability of the firefighting resources within the County (as outlined in the County's Annual Operating Plan), the DFPC FMO (or his authorized designee) and the authorized County representative shall sign a Delegation of Duty giving the DFPC FMO command responsibility for the fire(s). Once command responsibility has been assumed by the DFPC, the County shall nevertheless continue to make its maximum effort to provide firefighting resources from within the County.

B. When a fire can again reasonably be managed by the County with resources available to it, command responsibility for incident management and for payment of all fire control costs will be returned by the DFPC FMO to the County. No expenditures made by the County prior to assumption by the DFPC FMO or after return to the County, will be eligible for payment by the EFF, without express prior approval of the DFPC FMO.

FIRE CAUSE DETERMINATION

A. As a condition precedent to entering into this Agreement, and to eligibility for continuing participation in the EFF throughout the term hereof, the County agrees that, in the event of a human-caused fire, the Sheriff of said County shall conduct an investigation as to cause of such fire and will provide the DFPC FMO a copy of the preliminary investigation report within 30 days of control of the fire, and a final report upon the conclusion of that investigation consistent with State Law. The County Sheriff shall have administrative and financial responsibility with respect to the conduct of the investigation.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

A. Compliance with Laws, Regulations and Requirements. Each party agrees to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, codes, regulations, rules, and orders.

B. Assignment. Neither party shall assign or transfer any interest in this Agreement, nor delegate any of its obligations, nor assign any claims for money due or to become due to a party, without the prior written approval of the other party.

EXHIBIT 5

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		1. INCIDENT NAME MONTROSE INTERAGENCY DISPATCH INITIAL ATTACK			2. DATE/TIME PREPARED		3. OPERATIONAL PERIOD DATE/TIME	
4. BASIC RADIO CHANNEL UTILIZATION								
SYSTEM/CACHE	CHANNEL	FUNCTION	FREQUENCY			ASSIGNMENT	REMARKS	
Fire TAC 7 (BLM Colorado)		Federal Tactical	TX/RX	169.2875		MIFMU Interagency	Initial Attack	
V FIRE 21		State/County Tactical	TX/RX	154.2800 TX CG 156.7		V FIRE	Initial Attack	
USFS (GOV) Work Channel		Work (Back-up Tactical)	TX/RX	164.9875		USFS	Open Jurisdiction (Federal)	
BLM Work Channel		Work (Back-up Tactical)	TX/RX	168.3500		BLM	Open Jurisdiction (Federal)	
LD Work Channel		Work(Back-up Tactical)	TX/RX	168.6125		BLM	Open Jurisdiction (Federal)	
National Interagency or V FIRE		Air Tactical ZONE 3 ZONE 4	A/G 49 TX/RX 168.0375N / A/G 9 TX/RX 166.9125N A/G 15 TX/RX 167.5250N / A/G 31 TX/RX 171.525N / A/G 7 166.850N (see attached map)			Air to Ground	Use V FIRE only if VFD can't program air frequencies	
Montrose Interagency Fire NORWOOD		NORWOOD Logistics Net	CH	DISPLAY	RX (Mhz)	RX CG	TX (Mhz)	TX CG
			1	RASPBRY	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	107.2
			2	MANTI		170.0250	173.8	165.4500 167.9
			3	NORTH MT	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	179.9
			4	GRAYHEAD	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	123.0
			5	MONTPORT	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	127.3
			6	CARP RDG	171.4250		164.3750	136.5
								Incident to Montrose Dispatch

<p>Montrose Interagency Fire East Side</p>		<p>MONTROE Logistics Net</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CH</th> <th>DISPLAY</th> <th>RX (Mhz)</th> <th>RX CG</th> <th>TX (Mhz)</th> <th>TX CG</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>RASPBRY</td> <td>170.0250</td> <td>173.8</td> <td>165.4500</td> <td>107.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>JUMBO</td> <td>170.0250</td> <td>173.8</td> <td>165.4500</td> <td>71.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>STRMKNG</td> <td>170.0250</td> <td>173.8</td> <td>170.0250</td> <td>173.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>PILOTKNB</td> <td>170.4625</td> <td>123.0</td> <td>164.8250</td> <td>131.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>BALD</td> <td>170.4625</td> <td>123.0</td> <td>164.8250</td> <td>136.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>GFR MONT</td> <td>170.4625</td> <td>110.9</td> <td>164.8250</td> <td>114.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>MONTPORT</td> <td>170.0250</td> <td>173.8</td> <td>165.4500</td> <td>127.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CH	DISPLAY	RX (Mhz)	RX CG	TX (Mhz)	TX CG	1	RASPBRY	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	107.2	2	JUMBO	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	71.9	3	STRMKNG	170.0250	173.8	170.0250	173.8	4	PILOTKNB	170.4625	123.0	164.8250	131.8	5	BALD	170.4625	123.0	164.8250	136.5	6	GFR MONT	170.4625	110.9	164.8250	114.8	7	MONTPORT	170.0250	173.8	165.4500	127.3	<p>Incident to Montrose Dispatch</p>	<p>DO NOT USE BLM OR USFS PRIMARY FREQUENCIES FOR ON INCIDENT COMMUNICATION.</p>																
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National Interagency		Air - Air ZONE 3 ZONE 4	TX/RX 126.475 TX/RX 126.275 (see attached map)	Air to Air	Aircraft Use Only
National Interagency		Air Guard	TX/RX 168.625 Tone on TX 110.9	<u>Aircraft Emergency</u>	Emergency Use Only

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		HINSDALE RADIO COM PLAN INITIAL ATTACK			
Hinsdale Incident VHF	1		RX 159.3450 TX 153.9050		VHF Linked with 800 CH1
TONES	2		RX 151.4000		VHF
R&B	3		RX 155.7750 TX 154.9950		VHF
V SAR 1			RX 155.1600 TX 155.1600		VHF
V LAW 31			RX 155.4750 TX 155.4750		VHF
HINSDALE Incident 800	1				800 MH Linked with VHF CH 1
HIN MAC					800 MH
CSP 5 C					800 MH
MAC 13 SW					800 MH
MAC 14 SW					800 MH
MAC 15 SW					
MAC 16 SW					

EXHIBIT 6

WERF GUIDELINES

Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF) 2013 Guidelines

The Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (Ref: CRS §23-31-309) was created to assist local jurisdictions with initial attack wildland fire response on state and private lands within the state of Colorado. Any County Sheriff, municipal fire department, or fire protection district within Colorado may request WERF reimbursement as the official Requesting Agency. WERF will reimburse, if funds are available, the Requesting Agency the cost of eligible wildland firefighting resources.

ELIGIBLE FOR WERF REIMBURSEMENT	
Both aerial resource use and hand crew use on the same incident.	
AERIAL RESOURCES	First hour of firefighting helicopter rotor time + pilot time OR First aerial tanker flight + drop + retardant
	AMD-carded & USFS-carded pilots, if federal resources are involved.
HAND CREW	Up to 2 total hand crew days within the first 4 operational periods of an incident, beginning from time of departure to fire. <i>Type 1, Type 2 Initial Attack, or Type 2 NWCG-qualified crews.</i>
	Hand crews should be ordered based on incident needs, crew Type and capabilities, and proximity to incident. There is a preference for the use and reimbursement of State of Colorado inmate crews.
	Different crews may be used, but only for a total of 2 hand crew days.

There are often additional costs associated with the use of aircraft and hand crews.

NOT ELIGIBLE FOR WERF REIMBURSEMENT	
AERIAL RESOURCES	Fixed wing aircraft reimbursement does not include lead plane or aerial observer aircraft.
	Additional helicopter personnel (helicopter crew).
	Ferry time/flight time to bring aerial resource to Colorado.
	Fuel truck. Chase truck.
HAND CREW	Travel time to bring hand crews from outside Colorado.
	Hand crew logistics costs of lodging, camping, and per diem.

Consult the County Annual Operating Plan for the local, state, and federal dispatch procedures to order resources eligible for WERF reimbursement. The Requesting Agency must notify the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) of each WERF reimbursement request. Requests should be emailed to DFPC at firebill@cdfpc.org within 7 days of resource use and include the following information: who requested the resource (Sheriff, fire chief, etc.), fire name, incident number (whenever available), resource name, date(s) of use, and copies of resource orders (whenever available). Since the DFPC has been tasked by the Colorado State Legislature to administer and manage this fund, it is critical that DFPC receives notification of any and all WERF requests to maintain an accurate balance for the fund.

Rev. 2/04/2013

SIGNATURES

Authorized Representatives

HINSDALE COUNTY SIGNATURES

_____	_____
<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
<u>RONALD BRUCE</u>	<u>County Sheriff</u>
<i>Printed Name</i>	<i>Title</i>

_____	_____
<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
<u>STAN WHINNERY</u>	<u>County Commissioner</u>
<i>Printed Name</i>	<i>Title</i>

COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION & CONTROL SIGNATURE

_____	_____
<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
<u>LUKE ODOM</u>	<u>Regional Fire Management Officer</u>
<i>Printed Name</i>	<i>Title</i>

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY SIGNATURES

Signature

Date

JOHN MURPHY

Printed Name

DISTRICT RANGER

Title

GUNNISON NATIONAL FOREST

Federal Agency, Unit

Signature

Date

VALORI ARMSTRONG

Printed Name

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT MANAGER

Title

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Federal Agency, Unit

Signature

Date

DAN DALLAS

Printed Name

FOREST SUPERVISOR

Title

RIO GRAND NATIONAL FOREST

Federal Agency, Unit

Signature

Date

MIKE JOHNSON

Printed Name

ACTING FOREST SUPERVISOR

Title

SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST